

NOUHAD ANN KHOURY

JANUARY 29, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 118]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 118) for the relief of Nouhad Ann Khoury, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Nouhad Ann Khoury shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Nouhad Ann Khoury. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is an 18-year-old native and citizen of Lebanon who last entered the United States on December 23, 1948, as a visitor. She is residing in Port Huron, Mich., with a widowed aunt and is attending high school there. Her purpose in coming to

the United States was to obtain medical treatment. Her aunt, who is a United States citizen, has filed a petition for adoption in St. Clair County, Mich.

A letter dated July 12, 1950, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to S. 3185, which was a bill introduced in the Eighty-first Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, July 12, 1950.

HON. PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 3185) for the relief of Nouhad Ann Khoury, an alien.

The bill would provide that in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record Miss Nouhad Ann Khoury as having entered the United States on December 23, 1948, for permanent residence. It would also provide that Miss Khoury shall not be subject to deportation by reason of such entry.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Miss Nouhad Ann Khoury is a native and citizen of Lebanon, having been born on June 29, 1932, in Dbayyeh. Her only entry into the United States was by airplane at the port of New York on December 23, 1948, as a temporary visitor under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924. In executing her application for a visitor's visa at the American Consulate, Beirut, Lebanon, on December 1, 1948, Miss Khoury indicated that her purpose in coming to the United States was to obtain treatment for an eye which was injured when she was approximately 7 years of age, and that the length of her visit would be 6 months. She presently resides with a widowed aunt in Port Huron, Mich., where she attends high school.

Prior to the expiration of her visitor's visa on June 22, 1949, Miss Khoury applied for an extension of her temporary stay. This application was denied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service since it then appeared that she desired to remain in the United States permanently. On July 18, 1949, 2 days before she was due to depart from the United States pursuant to advice from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miss Khoury applied for the adjustment of her status pursuant to the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. This application, too, was denied, but the time within which she was to depart from the United States was extended to December 1, 1949.

Information received from a doctor consulted by Miss Khoury in December of 1948, at Port Huron, Mich., indicates that no further treatment can at this time be given Miss Khoury for the condition of her eye.

The quota of Lebanon, to which Miss Khoury is chargeable, is oversubscribed for many years and an immigration visa is not readily obtainable. The records fail to present any facts which would justify granting her a preference over other nationals of Lebanon who desire to join relatives in the United States and to obtain the economic and other benefits of residence in this country, but who, nevertheless, are required to remain abroad and await the issuance of immigration visas. Frequently, in recent years, aliens who desire to enter the United States for permanent residence, but who are unable to obtain immigration visas because of the oversubscribed condition of the quotas to which they are chargeable, have entered the United States in the guise of visitors instead, in the hope of being able to adjust their status to permanent residence after entry. In the instant case, although it was claimed that Miss Khoury was in need of immediate medical attention at the time of her entry into this country, she apparently has received no treatment for her eyes since coming here. It would therefore appear that the claim of her need for medical attention was merely used as a means to obtain a visitor's visa. To enact this bill would encourage other aliens to enter the United States as visitors, then remain here and seek exemption from the general immigration laws.

Accordingly, this Department is unable to recommend enactment of this bill.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

Senator Homer Ferguson, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
July 27, 1950.

Hon. PAT McCARRAN,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am writing you with reference to my bill (S. 3185) for the relief of Nouhad Ann Khoury.

This young lady came to United States on December 23, 1948, as a temporary visitor. The real purpose of her coming was to obtain treatment for an eye which was injured as a result of being struck by a stone during blasting of a French fort. At the time of the injury she was 7 years of age. It is true that when she first arrived she consulted a doctor, but did not undergo immediate treatment. This was due to the fact that it was desired that she wait until she was older before receiving plastic surgery.

I attach hereto a telegram from Senator Prentiss Brown's firm in Detroit which has contacted me regarding this bill indicating the reason for the deferred surgery, and also stating that Dr. Reed O. Dingman, of Ann Arbor, Mich., advised them on July 26 that arrangements have been made for plastic surgery.

It is the desire of the aunt and uncle of this girl to adopt her, and I also enclose herewith a petition for adoption at probate court for the County of St. Clair, Mich.

I hope that it will be possible to give early and favorable consideration to this bill.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

HOMER FERGUSON.

PORT HURON, MICH., July 27, 1950.

Re Nouhad Ann Khoury.

HON. HOMER FERGUSON,
United States Senator from Michigan:

Nouhad Ann Khoury has been under my care for the last year and a half. She is suffering from an unsightly scar under her left eye. Vision is completely gone in her left eye, the result of the accident which caused this deformity.

There is no need for immediate plastic operation to be performed. But she should have plastic surgery within the next 6 months. Arrangements have been made to have such plastic surgery performed.

D. W. PATTERSON, M. D.

The bill has been amended to conform with the policy of the committee in granting permanent residence in the United States to an alien as of the date of the adjustment rather than as of the date of last entry into the United States.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 118), as amended, should be enacted.

○

The first of these is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The second is the fact that the data are not independent.

The third is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The fourth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The fifth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The sixth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The seventh is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The eighth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The ninth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The tenth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The eleventh is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The twelfth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The thirteenth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The fourteenth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The fifteenth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The sixteenth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The seventeenth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The eighteenth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The nineteenth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The twentieth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The twenty-first is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The twenty-second is the fact that the data are not independent.

The twenty-third is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The twenty-fifth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The twenty-sixth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The twenty-seventh is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The twenty-ninth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The thirtieth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The thirty-first is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The thirty-second is the fact that the data are not independent.

The thirty-third is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The thirty-fourth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The thirty-fifth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The thirty-sixth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The thirty-seventh is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The thirty-eighth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The thirty-ninth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The fortieth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The forty-first is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The forty-second is the fact that the data are not independent.

The forty-third is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The forty-fourth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The forty-fifth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The forty-sixth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The forty-seventh is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The forty-eighth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The forty-ninth is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The fiftieth is the fact that the data are not independent.

The fifty-first is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The fifty-second is the fact that the data are not independent.

The fifty-third is the fact that the data are not normally distributed. The fifty-fourth is the fact that the data are not independent.